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Newspapers as indicated.

## IRRIGATION PROGRESS IN BULGARIA

IRRIGATION IN BURGAS OKRUG -- Sofia, Otechestven Front, 13 Sep 52

Although Burgas Okrug has many rivers, swamps, and bogs, they have never been utilized for irrigation purposes until recently. A small dam is now nearing completion in Grozden, Karnobat Okoliya. Its reservoir will collect 750,000 cubic meters of water and will irrigate more than 2,000 decares of land. The "Akheloy" Dam, with a capacity of 620,000 cubic meters, has been built between the villages of Medovo and Bata in Pomorie Okoliya. When improvements are made along the course of the river 5,000 decares of cultivated land will be irrigated. A small dam with a 400,000-cubic-meter capacity has been built in Dragantsi. An expansion of the small dam in Pirne, Aytos Ghaliya, is expected, but has not begun because of a delay in the completion of geological explorations. In many villages in the okrug, preparations are being male for irrigation. New dams are

New pumping stations, like those in Neychevo in Karnobat Okoliya and Drama in Elkhovo Okoliya, are being built. The draining of the Nesebur nizina (low-lands) has been an important measure. Hemp, corn, sunflowers, potates, and other vital crops now cover 14,000 decares of drained land. Some of the drainage canals, however, have been blocked up as a result of poor supervision on the part of the water syndicate; formed by the TKZS (farm workers' cooperatives) in Nesebur, Tunkovo, and Sv. Vlas. Because of this, some 3,500 decares were again unfit for cultivation.

The ONS (okoliyski naroden suvet, okoliya people's soviets must see to it that 58,500 decares of cultivated land in the okrug Are irrigated in 1952, but some of them, like those in Grudovo, Pomorie, Malke Turnovo, and Kotel, have not sent out information on plan fulfillment. The importance of irrigation measures are openly underrated.

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CROP YIELDS UP AS RESULT OF IRRIGATION -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 5 Aug 52

The use of surface and underground waters for irrigation makes possible greater crop yields regardless of weather conditions. During 1950 and 1951 the "I.V. Stalin," Brushlyan, and the Nikopol-Svishtov-Belene irrigation systems were built. The Cherven Bryag, Purvomay, Pirin Bistritsa, and Rositsa systems are now under construction.

Since the systems were put in operation, cotton yields rose from 150 to 274 kilograms; corn rose from 275 to 1,022 kilograms; sugar beets rose from 2,952 to 6,985 kilograms; beans rose from 70 to 265 kilograms; and mangel-wurzel (beets) rose from 3,765 to 30,000 kilograms.

Irrigation must be set up according to separate norms for each crop. In Ruse Okoliya last year 54 million cubic meters of water were used to irrigate 16,000 decares. In Turnovo Okoliya 64 million cubic meters of water were used on 15,000 decares. In Sofia Okoliya 25 million cubic meters of water were used for 4,000 decares.

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